



## Prepare, the World Is on Fire, Wilson Warns West

### PARIS RAIDED BY ZEPPELINS; TEN KILLED

12 Bombs Thrown  
in Night Attack on  
Darkened City.

GERMANS STORM  
MILE OF TRENCHES

French Driven Out of  
Frise—Lose 1,100 Prison-  
ers and 22 Guns.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Ten persons were killed and thirty injured in a Zeppelin raid over this city this evening. About a dozen bombs were dropped in all. The first two explosions were heard about 9:20 p. m. Paris had just been completely darkened in anticipation of the raid. Fire engines and squads of trumpeters went through the city sounding the alarm. Searchlights were also put in operation, and the noise of aeroplanes was heard in several directions.

It was difficult to distinguish between the shots which came from approaching Zeppelins and those of the anti-aircraft guns.

London, Jan. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris states that a Zeppelin dropped bombs on Paris at 11 p. m. last night. The dispatch adds that there were some victims and damage to property.

London, Jan. 30.—The western war has been the scene of really heavy fighting, the Germans having launched a determined offensive there.

After making in recent days several gains in the Allied lines, which had been straightened out again in whole or in part by counter attacks, the Germans yesterday after heavy bombardments assaulted the allied positions along a front of several kilometers south of the River Somme and to the northeast of Neuville in the Artois region.

The attacks resulted, according to Berlin, in sweeping gains in both cases, the village of Frise and 1,000 yards of trenches south of it being taken in the more southerly sector, while in the Neuville region 1,500 yards of trenches were stormed, the gains aggregating nearly a mile and a half of front. Incidentally more than 1,100 prisoners and twenty-two machine guns were taken.

Trenches Regained, Says Paris.

The French account of the fighting south of the Somme differs materially from that given by Berlin. It is declared that the Germans failed in their attack except on the bank of the Somme, where they were able to drive a detachment of French troops out of the village of Frise. Paris asserts that the attack has been checked and that none of the trenches lost were recovered in the first of the French counter attacks.

In its account of the fighting in the Artois, the Paris War Office apparently refers to the operation mentioned by Berlin as taking place near Neuville. It being asserted that a portion of the trenches occupied yesterday by Germans were retaken.

The text of the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters' Staff says:

"To the northwest of the farm of Neuville, northeast of Neuville, German troops stormed fifteen hundred yards of the enemy's trenches, taking prisoners and capturing nine machine guns."

Several French attacks against the German trenches, recently taken by the Germans, broke down, but the enemy succeeded in occupying the Neuville craters.

In the western section of Saint-Louis, near Paris, the Germans stormed and took from the French a group of houses.

Take 1,000 Yards of Trenches.

"South of the Somme the Germans captured the village of Frise and 1,000 yards of the position connected with it to the southwest. The Germans took twelve officers and 927 French soldiers, all unarmored, and captured thirteen machine guns and four mine throwers."

"Further to the south of Lihons a German reconnoitering detachment advanced until it reached the second line of the enemy, took several prisoners and returned without loss to its former position."

"In the Champagne there were lively artillery and mine engagements."

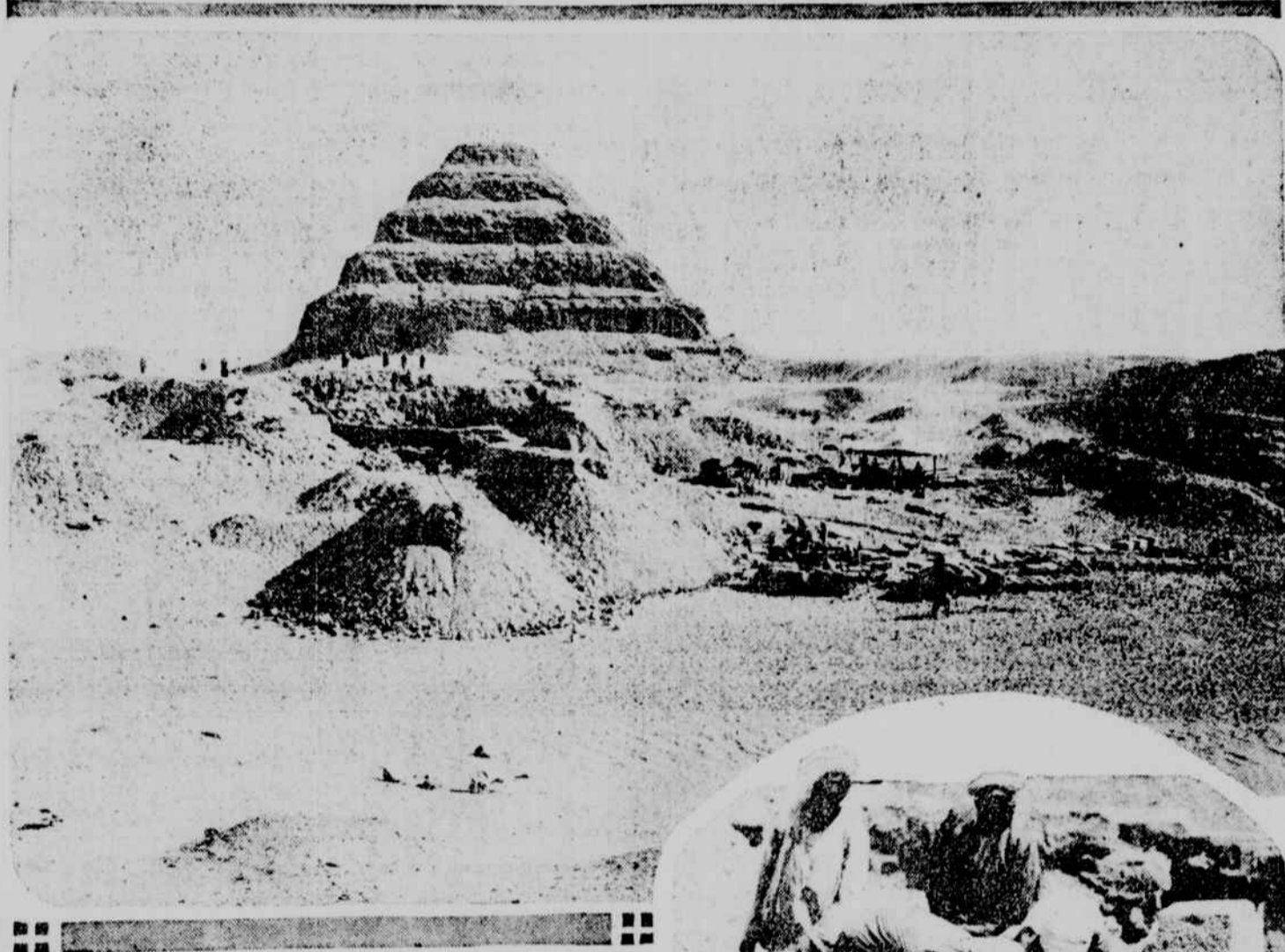
"On Combres Heights a French mine did only slight damage to the advanced German trenches. The enemy was forced to withdraw after making an attempt to occupy the crater. The enemy's losses were heavy."

"South of Apremont, to the east of the Meuse, an enemy aeroplane was shot down by German artillery. The pilot was killed and the observer severely injured."

"Only slight damage was done in the enemy air attack against Freiburg, on the night of January 22. One soldier and two civilians were injured."

The French statement, which differs

FROM THE EGYPTIAN DESERT TO FIFTH AVENUE.



### LOOT DRAWS SLAYER BACK AFTER 15 YEARS

Digs in Ruins of House for Money of Couple He Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The murderer of Jake Moore and his aged housekeeper, at Monticello, fifteen years ago, returned to the scene of the crime yesterday to find his hidden loot, residents of the village believe.

Hunters passing the ruins of the old house, which was burned five years ago, found tracks leading to the fireplace. Some one had loosened the stones in the fireplace with a crowbar and carefully replaced them. At the time of the murder it was believed that the murderer had hidden the loot in the fireplace, but a thorough search was never made. No money was found in the house, although it was stated Moore had cashed a large check the day before he was killed.

### HAUNTED BY DEATH CRY, CHAUFFEUR QUILTS JOB

Driver Who Ran Down Girls Throws Away License.

Haunted by memories of the accident in which the truck he was driving ran down and killed a little girl and fractured her sister's skull, Carl M. Emmerich, who was acquitted of manslaughter Thursday, went to the office of his attorney, Alexander A. Mayper, yesterday and threw down his driver's license, begging that it be returned and cancelled, never to be issued to him again.

Emmerich, who is twenty-two years old and the sole support of his mother, was on trial for eight days, charged with responsibility for the death of three-year-old Barbara Hildt and the serious injury of her sister, Frances.

The cries of the little girls ring in his ears and the scene arises time and again in his mind. Work was found for him in a knitting factory in Brooklyn.

### WANTS HIM TO PAY FOR HIS OWN MURDER

Alleged Conspirator Needs Husband's Estate as Defence Fund.

Although she is alleged to have confessed conspiring to pay assassins \$15 to kill her husband, Mrs. Mary Antoinette George applied to Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains yesterday for letters of administration on her murdered husband's estate.

Gregorio George left \$500 in a savings bank. Mrs. George said that she needed the money to hire a lawyer to defend herself against the charge of murder that probably will be filed against her by the Westchester grand jury. Her husband was killed at Dobbs Ferry on January 15.

### MINE INJURED RYNDAM

Rotterdam Officers Say External Blast Killed Three of Crew.

It was an external explosion, undoubtedly a mine, which injured the Holland-America liner Ryndam while on her way from Deal to Falmouth, en route to the United States, according to officers of the Rotterdam, a sister ship, which arrived here yesterday.

The Rotterdam was at Falmouth when the Ryndam was injured. The officers, during the wait there, were informed that the Ryndam had struck a mine and that three of her crew were killed in the explosion. According to the officers, two other firemen were injured, but none of the passengers was hurt. The Ryndam was able to make her way to Gravesend.

### EGYPTIAN TOMB FOR ART MUSEUM

Shrine Dug from Desert Sand Rebuilt Here Stone by Stone.

For more than a year mysterious sounds, as if a dozen sculptors and stone masons were continuously at work, have been issuing from a curtained and boarded space facing at the right of the great entrance hall of the Metropolitan Museum. The secret is out.

Block by block, exactly as it was constructed more than 4,500 years ago on the desert sands of Egypt, the tomb of Perneb, "Sole Companion" to the great king of Memphis, has risen from the Museum's concrete floor.

In front, lofty gray pillars have been erected, like those that border many an Egyptian temple. If the spirit of Perneb still haunts its resting place for so many centuries, he may well fancy that he has been transported, tomb and all, into some vast columned edifice of the old capital of the Empire. The white-robed priests, the processions of natives from his estates on the north and the south, no longer offer him bullocks and jars of wine and oil, and the famous "Step Pyramid" of King Zoser is no longer in view across the desert; but the ancient courtyard in front of his tomb is there, and he can see from his doorway through the tall columns a row of familiar carved Egyptian sarcophagi.

Egyptian Tomb Gift To City.

The tomb of Perneb in the Metropolitan is the only one of its kind in the possession of any of the world's museums. The labor involved in transporting it and erecting it in New York would have been impossible, even for the wealth of the Metropolitan, if it had not been for the generosity of one of its trustees, Edward S. Harkness, who has presented it to the city.

The discovery of the tomb buried in the sand, its excavation by the expedition sent out by the Museum began in April, 1913, and its transshipment by two steamers from Cairo five months later, form a romance in itself. Scores of natives were engaged for the work from the neighboring villages along the Nile.

Every evening from the camp on the bleak hillside of Sakarra a train of twenty camels started for a railroad across the valley, each camel carrying a block of stone packed in a box. From there they reached Cairo, where they were assembled and shipped on steamers for New York. Upon arrival at the Museum the limestone blocks had to be treated chemically for many months to enable them to resist indefinitely the damp air of the Atlantic seaboard.

In the Museum as the visitor enters, through the guarding columns, the little courtyard before the tomb, he sees a facade of smooth stone, eighteen feet high, pierced by a great recessed doorway and flanked by two wings. At both sides of the entrance large painted figures of Perneb have been carved in low relief in the stone. He is represented with one foot advanced, grasping his staff, exactly as he must have entered his own palace in Memphis. From the distinctive arched nose and firm mouth, there can be little doubt that it is a portrait of the man himself. In one hand he carries the strip of folded

Continued on page 9, column 2



Above, the step pyramid near excavations. Below, workmen taking apart walls in preparation for shipment.

### Tin Trident No Weapon Against Germans--Garvin

British Publicist, Formerly Inclined to Strict Blockade Policy, Admits That Sir Edward Grey's Speech Converted Him.

By J. L. GARVIN.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

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London, Jan. 29.—Sir Edward Grey's case for a full economic use of British sea power against Germany's military frightfulness is "we cannot fight prussic acid with rosewater," but the question is, How is he to find the means of making that principle acceptable in Washington? One of the greatest of all Germans, Leibnitz, pointed out that a common language did not necessarily enable two people to understand each other. He wanted something better than the present human speech, he sighed—an algebraic expression which would make all meanings clear and misunderstandings impossible.

We may well wish that such a code of precision existed between Washington and Whitehall, for nothing is plainer than that a common language is at present largely the medium of putting two great governments at cross-purposes. They have not succeeded in attaching the same real meaning to their words and concepts. After much correspondence they are now only beginning to find out what they mutually mean.

For a real understanding with the United States Sir Edward Grey is ready to do everything that earnest good will can suggest. On the other hand, let us agree that he cannot paralyze British sea power in a way which would mean a naval surrender to Germany and a betrayal of our cause and that of our Allies.

HEREDITARY FRIENDS OF AMERICA.

Great Britain's Foreign Secretary bears a load of care to-day, as heavy as mortal man ever carried. There is no warmer well-wisher to America than he. Sir Edward Grey belongs to a great house, whose members have been hereditary friends of America since Washington's day, and whose tradition in this respect sometimes leaned even against

Continued on page 9, column 1

### U. S. TO INSIST ON IMMEDIATE GERMAN REPLY

Lusitania Case Must Be Settled Now or Crisis Will Come.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE PUBLIC

Informal Conversations Given Up by Wilson as Useless.

[From the Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—A note amounting practically to an ultimatum will be sent to Germany, it was learned to-day, unless full satisfaction is given for the Lusitania massacre "within a reasonable time." This information was obtained after a high administration official had declared that the situation was "graver than it had been for some time, and the country ought to know it."

No definite date has been fixed within which Germany must reply to the strong representations made to Ambassador von Bernstorff this week, Secretary Lansing announced to-day, but it is assumed that, unless a request for time is received from the German government, the Secretary will act soon after President Wilson's return from his speaking tour.

The procedure against Germany still follows the general outlines of that used against Austria in the Ancona crisis. Although it is not expected that an actual ultimatum will be sent, because President Wilson believes that would be too provocative, this government will tell Germany in plain words, in a formal note that will be made public, that no further delay will be tolerated.

At the State Department it was declared that the Lusitania negotiations remain just where they stood early in the week, when Count von Bernstorff transmitted to Berlin a new draft of the proposed agreement, which embodied all the points for which the United States contends. The new draft is understood to provide that Germany shall disavow the destruction of the ship and acknowledge as a matter of law the rights of the neutrals who were lost.

Anxiety Over Austrian Affair.

Anxiety over the relations with Austria is rapidly growing. A month has elapsed since the Persia was sunk, and the State Department is at a loss to understand why Austria has not yet definitely disclaimed responsibility for sinking the vessel. Secretary Lansing has prepared a new note of inquiry to be forwarded to Vienna.

The realization that practically nothing has been gained through the "informal conversations" with Ambassador von Bernstorff, which were heralded months ago as the sure method of reaching a satisfactory understanding between the two governments, has forced President Wilson to the conclusion that he must depend on formal notes in dealing with Germany.

Count von Bernstorff objects to this method, as he believes it is impossible for governments to "get together" by means of published correspondence. He believes there would never have been a Lusitania crisis if President Wilson had arranged to settle the controversy at the start through confidential conversations.

The State Department's objection to this view is that the conversations with Ambassador von Bernstorff are not and never have been "confidential." Although Secretary Lansing has maintained a scrupulous secrecy throughout the negotiations, the circumstantial accounts that have been published concerning their progress, colored with optimistic predictions of a happy outcome, have annoyed the Secretary and caused him to doubt the good faith of the ambassador.

"Confidential Conversations Farcical."

"There can be no 'confidential' conversations," The Tribune has been told by an administration official, "unless the confidence is mutual. For this government to continue by that method is farcical. It simply means that the person who violates the confidence can indulge in newspaper propaganda to his heart's content and without fear of contradiction, so long as he is sure that the other person will abide by the agreement to say nothing."

"It is perfectly true that we have obtained absolutely nothing from Germany through informal negotiations that we could not have obtained if the whole world had been present during Secretary Lansing's conversations with Ambassador von Bernstorff. Instead, we have been misled and the people have been misled by a newspaper campaign

Continued on page 3, column 4

### TELLING PHRASES FILL WILSON'S WARNING CALL

This country is lacking in the number of men ready to fight—not in the number of fighting men.

When the world is on fire, how much time do you want to take to be ready?

When the sky is full of floating sparks from a great conflagration, are you going to sit down and say it is time when the fire begins to do something about it?

We are pledged to use our force for justice and to put human rights above prosperity.

Let me tell you very solemnly, you cannot postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth; I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour may bring forth.

Let us forget this is a year of national elections. The preparedness issue should have nothing to do with politics.

### FORD CRUSADERS, 76, BACK ALIVE

'Twas a Rough Voyage on the Seas of Peace, All Admit.

Sadder, but so infinitely wiser that their glances meant more than the typewritten statements they had prepared, seventy-six Ford crusaders arrived home last night on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. Every one of them had a new set of resolutions that would have done well for any New Year's morning.

With sighs that told of a thousand conflicting emotions the tired delegates admitted that the soldiers were still in the trenches. But, with a few exceptions, none expressed the sentiment that the crusade had been a complete failure—flivver. They had simply had a rough voyage on the uncharted seas of peace, and their craft had been torpedoed by a submarine under the command of Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer.

The two weeks spent in passage from Rotterdam to New York saw no let-up of the tempests. There were the inevitable meetings—or, perhaps it was simply a continuation of the one that started soon after the Oscar II put to sea. Fearful lest the meetings on the Rotterdam should result in the type of argument that is known as a free-for-all, Captain J. Baron gave orders that they should be discontinued. Thereafter the discussions were held informally, the delegates gathering in little cliques of four or five—just large enough for the proper amount of sympathy to be exchanged with challenges.

Only One Argument.

The only thing that tended to allay their ardor was the heavy sea that was running most of the time. Only the strongest of them could hear the call of duty clear enough to leave their cabins and participate in the arguments. But there really was only one point for argument, and that was to place the blame.

The only one of any prominence who escaped indictment, conviction and sentence was Henry Ford. All agreed that he was a "noble, generous, idealist," who had been imposed upon by most of the delegates in general and the one person in particular they happened to be talking about.

From Dr. Theophilus Montgomery, who was initiated and is now a full member in the Great Order of the Vacillating Sons of St. Vitus, to the last crusader to scuttle off taxicabward, all were tired and glad that the "crusade" that they as pacifists had engaged in was ended. Dr. Montgomery, by the way, as part of his initiation to the G. O. V. S. S. V., danced about the deck of the Oscar II on one leg with his tongue hanging out. He admits it and said yesterday: "They thought they were having a good time with me, but I was having a better time than they were."

A Tragic Affair.

"The whole affair was unfortunate and tragic," said Mrs. Inez Boieswain, between flutters of excitement in trying to tell the story.

Continued on page 9, column 4

### U. S. ENVOY PROTESTED BRITISH MAIL SEIZURE

Dr. van Dyke Objected to Officers Who Boarded Rotterdam.

An informal protest against the seizure of mail from the Holland-America Line steamship Rotterdam by British authorities in the Downs was filed with the boarding officers by Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands. Dr. van Dyke, who was a passenger aboard the steamer, made his action known upon the arrival of the vessel here last night.

Heretofore the British have been seizing only mail from Germany and Austria, but all that on board the Rotterdam was taken, including 104 bags from Holland and 22 from Switzerland. All mail, including that from neutral countries, was removed also from the Rotterdam. Dr. van Dyke, who arrived here yesterday, so far as known these are the first two instances in which such a step has been taken by the British.

Dr. van Dyke stated that his protest was informal, as the seizure took place outside his diplomatic jurisdiction.

### PLEA TO ARM WINS CROWDS IN TWO CITIES

U. S. Pledged to Use Force for Justice, Says President.

HONOR PLACED ABOVE LIFE

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Told "Danger Is Infinite and Constant."

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Jan. 29.—"You may count on my heart and resolution to keep you out of a war, but you must be ready, if the necessity arises, to maintain your honor."

"The real man believes that his honor is dearer than his life, and the nation's honor is dearer than the nation's comfort, its peace or life itself."

"This country is lacking in the number of men who are ready to fight—not in the number of fighting men."

These three sentences epitomized the message of President Wilson on the first day of his Western campaign for preparedness—a day which closed here to-night with an enthusiastic meeting.

Warning to Britain Seen.

A warning to Great Britain, supplementing the one to Germany which was seen in his New York speech, was given by the President at Pittsburgh this afternoon, his hearers believed, in the first address of his Western campaign for preparedness.

"Wherever the ordinary rules of commerce at sea, and of international relationship, are apt to be thrust aside or ignored, there is danger of the critical kind of controversy," he said. "Where nations are engaged, as many nations are now engaged, they are peculiarly likely to be stubbornly steadfast in the maintenance of the purpose which is the main object of the movement, and so, while we move among friends, we move among friends who are preoccupied—preoccupied with an exigent matter which is foreign to our own life, foreign to our own policy, but which, nevertheless, inevitably affects our own life and policy."

President Wilson repeatedly urged the necessity of speedy action, saying that "America is not afraid of anybody" and that "the only danger I fear is the danger of shame."

"Nobody doubts that, given time enough, we can assert any amount of force necessary," said the President. "But when the world is on fire, how much time do you want to take to be ready? When you know that there are combustible materials in the life of the world and in your own national life, and that the sky is full of floating sparks from a great conflagration, are you going to sit down and say it is time when the fire begins to do something about it?"

Be Ready for Fire, Says Wilson.

"I do not believe that the fire is going to begin, but I would be sure of it if we were ready for the fire."

Direct appeals for non-partisanship in behalf of preparedness, as well as increasingly vigorous advocacy of his programme and insistence on the immediate need of action, marked the opening of the tour. In three addresses here and at Pittsburgh he spoke to over ten thousand persons and was greeted by many thousands more. In one he gave his first message of preparedness to the women of America.

"We are in the midst of a world that we did not make and cannot alter," the President declared. "Its whole atmosphere and physical conditions are the conditions of our own life also, and therefore, as your responsible servant, I must tell you that the dangers are infinite and constant."

"I should feel that I was guilty of an unpardonable omission if I did not go out and tell my fellow-countrymen that new circumstances have arisen which make it absolutely necessary that this country prepare herself, not for war, not for anything that smacks in the least of aggression, but for adequate national defense."

The President's addresses to-day were more direct and more vigorous than those with which he opened his campaign in New York on Thursday, and they met with a better response. He was in Republican country in both cities, but everywhere the appeal of

### "Lee and Jake"

Generally hailed as The Shuberts, czars of the Rialto. Theatre managers, producers of blatant plays, intimidators of critics and bulldozers of newspapers. They tried to muzzle The Tribune—and failed!

Samuel Hopkins Adams tells the story to-day, showing up the Shuberts. A most engrossing tale for all excepting Lee and Jake. It is told for the benefit of the public at large. On Page 12.

### The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

Continued on page 3, column 4